#### Amngemente.

CASINO 8 - Yankee Doodle Dandy.
EDEN MUSEE - Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-Roof Garden—8:15 Concert.

MANHATTAN REACH 3:30 7 Victor Herbert's Band—
8-Pain's Manila and Fireworks 5 The Highwayman.

PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

### Index to Advertisements.

Amusements 11 Announcements 14 Business Notices 6 Board and Rooms 12 Country Board 12	5 Marriage 1 Miscellar 4 Ocean St 4 Proposal	Page.Col. icols 12 1 s and Deaths 7 ceous 14 6 earners 12 5-4 inite 11 4-5
Dirident Notices 11 Dom. Sitz. Wanted 12 Dressmaking 12 Excursions 12 Excursions 12 Excursions 12 Excursions 12 Financial Meetings 12 Financial 10 Hatels 12 Hatels 12 Instruction 12	4 School 3 Special 4-6 Steambo 3 Storage 1-2 Summer 6 Teachers 7 Lebune	Notices   11   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6

#### Buginces Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture Great Variety of Style and Price G. SELLEW.

# New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

THE WAR.—The protocol formally suspending hostilities between Spain and the United States was signed yesterday afternoon in Washington. ——Orders were sent to American military and naval commanders directing the suspension of hostilities and the raising of the blockades of Cuba. Forto Rico and Mantia.——An armistice was proclaimed by President McKinley. ——In order to allay public feeling Spain has caused the publication of a semi-official note expressing the hope that the Philippines will remain under Spanish sovereignty, and that the arrives in Cuba and Porto Rico will be permitted to depart honorably. ——The New-York City health authorities made an examination of the camp at Montauk Point. THE WAR. The protocol formally suspend-

Point.

FOREIGN.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour declined to pledge the Government to prevent the ratification of the Franco-Belgian railway concession granted by China. — The constitutional convention for Henduras, Salvador and Nicaragua has decided that the organization shall be known as the United States. ganization shall be known as the United States of Central America, and shall have one President. —— Ernest Terah Hooley, who is being examined in bankruptcy proceedings in London, struck George Lawson Johnstone on the head with a stick, because Johnstone threatened to give some testimony regarding Hooley's wife. —— Lieutenant-Colonel Macallum will succeed Sir Herbert Murray as Governor of Newfoundland. — Nine persons were killed and forty injured in a rallway wreck in Italy. —— The Pope has recovered his usual health. DOMESTIC.—Rear-Admiral William A. Kirk-

The Pope has recovered his usual health.

DOMESTIC.—Rear-Admiral William A. Kirkland, retired, died at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco. — Ex-Senator David B. Hill was at Saratoga, in anticipation of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee today. — A young woman drowned herself to save her honor at Watch Hill, R. I. — Two women died at Dover, Del., from the effects of polson in candy sent to them by mail. — News was received of the death by accident of two women missionaries in the harbor of Yokohama. Japan. — Associate Justice L. N. Blodgett was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire.

CITY.—An order was issued requiring Con-

Supreme Court of New-Hampshire.

CITY.—An order was issued requiring Controller Coier to show cause next Wednesday why he should not be restrained from awarding the city bonds to Vermilye & Co. —In Rught Hom Sir William Marriott arrived in the city yesterday, on the Campania to investigate Central Pacific affairs; in an interview he said that war between England and Russia was a certainty. — The New-York brookell team defeated the Chicago team, and Russia was a certainty. — The New-York baseball team defeated the Chicago team, and Brooklyn was defeated by Cincinnati. — The stock market was irregular.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain, followed by clearing weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 d green lowest, 71; average, 75%.

the first in New York to make a success. information, fiction, and entertaining arti- chronology by no means least worth commemoand in book reviews, dramatic and artistic cles from special writers on timely topics.

# THE VICTOR.

Six months ago yesterday, lacking three days, the war began. Yesterday it ended. It was not a declaration of war that occurred on February 15, nor even a suspension of diplomatic reintions and intercourse. It was a treacherous, cruel crime, all but unparalleled in history for wanton wickedness. That was the logical beginning of the war. Not that it provoked this patient Nation to reprisals, nor that we ultimately went to war for the mere sake of vengeance; for neither was the case. No, but it was an index of a condition of affairs that demanded intervention, and of a disposition of mind that was not likely to accept a peaceful solution of the problem. For that act of horror and of madness retribution has come in abundant measure, for that and for all of which it was the culminating incident. After a war which was to her an unrelieved series of overwhelming disasters. Spain is compelled to accept her conqueror's terms of peace to the very letter. Never was the wrongdoing of centuries greater, never the punishment more swift and sure, never the triumph of the victor, in battle and in council, more complete. Nor is the identity of the victor to be mis-

taken or obscured. It is, in general sense, the American Nation; more closely drawn, the Navy and the Army, and their commanders, than whom the "brave days of old" could boast no braver. But when the choice of praise is narrowed to a single name, there is one first and there is no second. From beginning to end It has been the President's war, and to-day it is the President's victory. We do not mean he sought the war, or wished it, or entered upon it with feelings other than of reluctance and of detestation. But even thus are many of life's highest and noblest tasks fulfilled. It is not in avoiding but in conquering troubles that the greatness of a soul is shown; not in fleeing from things that are lateful, but in meeting them and beating them and crushing them into subjection to our will. The President, conspicuously above most men, loved peace and hated war. But when war was forced upon him he made it his and his country's servant, not master, and out of its woe and horror he has now brought honorable peace and blessings incommensurable.

The President, we have said, did not want war. Through those dark days in February last he stood like a foursquare tower of strength against the winds of passion that howled vocal with cries for instant vengeance. "Walt!" But he did not wait in idleness. While others talked he worked, and night and day he pressed the Nation's preparations for what might come as they had never been pressed before. Week after week the cry for war arose, largely from those who knew this Nation was not ready for It and would suffer sorely at the outset if war were then begun. But the President still said Walt." There was poured upon him such a tions of the Lexow Committee have not yet tide of obloquy and malicious defamation as no other man in all this Nation's history had safe and savory theme. endured. But still he stood unmoved. And so he shaped the circumstances of the time free silver, who are determined that the white that, when at last the inevitable blow fell which | metal shall have something substantial done for

For three and a half months the war proceeded, under his supreme and inflexible command. Then Spain made tentative approaches for peace. It was the President who met them with terms as clear as crystal and as firm. Varying counsels raged about him, with protests and menaces from abroad, but he was as steadfast in his requirements for peace as he had been energetic in his preparations for war. To secure the objects for which this Nation had intervened in Cuba and had accepted the Spanish gage of battle, that was his aim, and to that all else was subordinated. And to-day that end is gained. His terms of peace, in letter and in spirit, are accepted. It was, we have said, his war, though he did not desire it, for it was under his control from first to last. In a still higher sense it is his peace, for he has both desired it and prescribed its terms. There is no man more ready than he to give the fullest meed of praise and honor to all who by their wisdom and their valor have contributed to the triumph in which the Nation now rejoices. There is not one upon whom, in the last resolution, so vast a burden of responsibility has rested as upon him; there is not one who has more faithfully discharged every duty. With honor for all, and honor enough for all, the supreme distinction of the victor, in war and in peace, must rest upon him, the President.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL. The war with Spain is ended. The peace protocol was signed yesterday. Our Army and Navy still remain on duty, but it is the duty of preserving peace and not of waging war. Porto Rico is now our property, and as soon as pessible the Spanish garrisons will march out and our own will take their place. Cuba is likewise to be evacuated and turned over to our possession, from which it may pass into the hands of its own people. Guain is ours, and is already fully in our hands. Manila and its environs will be surrendered to us, pending further negotiations which may well leave us in permanent possession of them and of all of Luzon. There will be no need to storm Manila, nor to cause any further loss of life in any quarter. There is peace. That is the purport of yesterday's little ceremony in Washington.

It is a result upon which all parties are to be congratulated. The United States has conquered not only a militant foreign foe, but other foes, less obvious to the eye of sense but not less menacing. Upon what it has gained above all its losses this land may well felicitate itself. Its renewed and augmented Union, its proud development of military strength such as even the warrior empires envy, its enlarged humanitarian horizon and range of interests, are all benefits of the highest order to this Nation. Also it is a day of rejoicing for the minor peoples in what were yesterday the colonies of Spain. They have acquired, through our intervention, freedom from an intolerable yoke and opportunity to grow up to the full stature of civilized nineteenth and twentieth century manhood. That is what peace means to Cuba and Porto Rico and, we trust, to the Philippines.

Nor is unhappy, stricken Spain as one without hope. Her loss is heavy, it is true. But she is also rid of that which was an incessant drain upon her resources, her treasury and the lives of her sons. She has shown the dominance of her own best mind in acting upon the peace proposals promptly and in good faith. She will be able to enter the conference for settlement of details with a clear record. It may be a consolation to her to have discovered, as she has doubtless done ere this, that she has been beaten by no mean adversary, but by one to which it would be no dishonor for the mightiest Power to yield, and one, moreover, capable of treating her in her fall with generous courtesy. It remains for her to make of yesterday the turning-point of her career, turning from medizevalism to modernism, from shiftless romance to thrifty facts. She has the land, and it is to be believed she has the people, for an upbuilding of prosperity in home affairs rivalling that The Illustrated Supplement to the Sunday of her most prosperous neighbors. If she will lands in the town was \$300, while on the Tribune, to-morrow, will abound in half- apply herself to her opportunities, not mourn- wild land belonging to Mr. Rockefeller it was tone pictures, of which The Tribune was ing over what she has lost, but improving what put at \$3,000! That it had any such value, the Twelfth of August, 1898, as a date in her

# THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The protracted confab of illustrious Democrats at Saratoga has settled some matters of importance to the party in this State and relegated others to the near but still mysterious future. It has been officially decided, for example, by Mr. Croker that there is no factional war on, which is an immense relief, inasmuch as all the signs and most of the incidents of the period have pointed to a remorseless and bloody onflict between that gentleman and David B. Hill. It has likewise been determined by Mr. Croker that it would be premature to assign a definite status at the present time to Brother Bryan and the silver issue. At his undebatable and irreversible behest, moreover, three hundred prospective deputies to the State Superintendent of Elections are to be kept out of the good thing to which they have been looking-forward with furtive rapture since the adjournment of the extra session. In fact, now that we think of it, we don't know but the name of the Democratic candidate for Governor is about the only thing which Mr. Croker hasn't di-

vulged. The main features of the platform on which Croker's Unknown is to stand are certainly not in doubt. It is to be the old familiar point-withpride-and-view-with-alarm campaign, though an effort will probably be made to lay particular stress on the latter half of the manifesto. The people are to be informed that the Republican party in this State, and incidentally everywhere, is composed of miscreants, and that the worst of them, having risen to the top and got into office, have long been engaged in perpetrating the most hideous infamies upon the Commonwealth. To orators like Grady, who is evidently going to set the pace and is confidently expected to key the whole outfit up to his stand ard, nothing will be easier than to make the welkin ring with accusations which they will never take the trouble to prove. But in order to view-with-alarm in a really impressive and satisfactory manner it is necessary to draw the contrast and point-with-pride in an equally exuberant strain. But there is where the difficulty is sure to come in. To what in the history of the Democratic party of this State, near or remote, can its orators invite public attention without incurring a serious risk of being choked to death by their own mendacities? Are they going back for causes of pride to the systematic degradation of Governor Hill's administrations? To do that would put an excessive strain even upon their robust hypocrisy; and, besides, the process would not be an agreeable one for obvious reasons, notwithstanding Mr. Croker's peace proclamation. Or will they elte the last Tammany administration of the metropolis before this present young and ridiculous one as an example of the way in which decent citizens like to be governed? Their effrontery is doubtless equal to almost anything, but the revela-

It is just possible that the ardent lovers of not even he could avert, it fell in his own chosen it in this campaign, may come in handy after time and manner, just when and where and all. The silver heresy without a leg to stand on

been so far forgotten as to make that period a

how he and the Nation were best prepared is fairly respectable in comparison with most of the things which the Democratic leaders of this State have at one time or another compelled the people to endure.

## A RACE IN PROSPECT.

The action of the New-York Yacht Club on Thursday evening makes probable a race for the America's Cup next year. The notification to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club that its challenge is "most agreeable" means that Sir Thomas Lipton, in whose behalf the challenge is offered, will have the first consideration, and leaves little doubt that he and his Shamrock will enjoy the distinction of making the next attempt to capture the famous trophy.

There is always, of course, a possibility that a controversy about the terms may arise to make final arrangements difficult, as was the case in the negotiations with Lord Dunraven; but the chances of a disagreement have seemingly been reduced to a minimum by the New-York Yacht Child's insistence at the outset upon exact compliance with the deed of gift, and by Sir Thomas Lipton's repeated assurances that whatever suits us will suit him. The prompt and cordial response to his overture is sure to give general satisfaction in this country, and it may be hoped that there will be no further manifestation in England of the captious spirit which "The London Pield" displayed in its allusion to the tea merchant who does not appear "to have had any extended experience in yacht-"racing." The prospect now is for another international contest, to which the exceedingly friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States will impart extraordinary interest, and we trust that nothing will arise to

### A CASE OF MALICE.

The opinion of Justice Barnard in confirming the report of the referee reducing the assessment of William Rockefeller's Tarrytown home from \$2.180,000 to \$010,775 is a stinging rebuke to the malicious attempt of a country assessor to punish a rich man for spending money in his neighborhood such as few men can give more foreibly than this venerable and independent Jurist. He finds that the evidence entirely supports the view that the assessment was maliciously made, so far as it affects one assessor who was proven to have asked for votes in his favor on the ground that if elected he would put up Mr. Rockefeller's taxes and relieve the poor. He declared that he would drive Mr. Reckefeller from the town by putting an unequal burden on him and making his life unpleasant for him there. How regardless of his eath as assessor this person was in carrying out his purpose is shown by Justice Barnard with

unpltying analysis. Mr. Rockefeller bought the Tarrytown prop erty in 1887 for \$150,000. It was largely wild land, little of it under cultivation, and its character has not changed. Two handsome stone mansions and one large barn stood on it. The barn burned and Mr. Rockefeller tore down the houses and built a new house and a new barn, a lighting plant and other accessories at an expense of perhaps \$200,000. The old assessment was \$122,000. The assessor who was going to drive Mr. Rockefeller out of town came into office, and his proceedings are thus characterized by Justice Barnard:

He examines the house fully. He sends an expert to aid him. This expert makes his estimate, and the property is put on the books at \$1,000.00%. The next year this amount is made Slowcom. The next year this amount is made two and one-half times larger, and reduced only a small sum on grievance day. Why is this? If I understand, the excuse it is that the old assessment was brought up by the Slowcom assessment to 40 per cent of its value. The assessor made oath that the new assessment was full value then. It now appears that the old original assessment must have been only 5 per cent of the value to justify this assessment. It is incredible that the original assessments so under oath assessed the property. From this alone a great disturbance in the assessors' judgment is established. established

And the Justice adds that one cause of the disturbance was the malice proved by the assessor's threats. The tax per acre on other she has preserved, she may yet come to regard | the Court holds, is preposterous. Neither does any cost of buildings justify such a valuation, and even if such an amount of money had been buried in the property it would have made no difference, for while cost may be considered in getting at value, cost is not value, and the assessors must judge what a place will reasonably sell for, not what some man has been willing or able to spend on it without any hope of getting it back. The Aspinwalls made the best possible efforts to sell their property to advantage at a time when such homes were in demand, and could get only \$150,000, though doubtless in former years much more than that had been spent for lawns, drains and buildings. The value of the place at present must be judged by the same rule, and in following that the referce fixed upon \$343,775, and the Court sustains him.

Mr. Rockefeller's case is only the type of many others. Not only in Westchester County, where wealthy New-Yorkers arouse the cupldity and malice of rural assessors, but in almost every section of the country, wherever a man even of moderate means shows some taste and has well-kept lawns instead of surrounding his house with potato patches, there is a tendency to persecute him with high assessments. It is not uncommon to see such inequality in the case of two adjoining hundred-acre farms. One will belong to a person who leaves wagons and mowing-machines in his dooryard; the house of the other will be surrounded with well-kept grass-plots. The owner of the latter may raise less, get a smaller income from his land and his buildings may be no more costly, but the town officers are almost sure to assess him \$10 an acre more than his neighbor because he has the tastes of a cultivated gentleman. It is an unjust and outrageous tax on refinement and civilizatfon. It is a direct incentive to slovenliness, which injures a whole community where it exists. It is time that such ignorant and malicious jealousy should be rebuked. Not the millionaire only suffers from it, but every man who prefers neatness to disorder, who loves fields for their beauty as well as for their capacity to grow wheat.

# THE NATION'S GROWTH.

It is many years since Americans have had the sensation of being the centre of the world's observation and thought. The natural function of this Nation is to advance steadily, and some times "by leaps and bounds," as Mr. Gladstone said, in material prosperity and industrial production. This has gone so far that the world is our debtor over \$600,000,000, on the face of the account for the last fiscal year, but such material progress has served to prepare Americans to face without hesitation on financial grounds greater obligations and duties than had been heretofore contemplated. Wanting nothing except to answer honorably the call of humanify, Americans suddenly find that the eyes of the world are upon them and that their form of government, their power by land or sea, their disposition toward other nations, and their peculiar characteristics as the one absolutely independent nation on earth, are being studied with a closeness which savors of anxiety. The European critics are all astonished to

observe that a republic once more proves, as it did in the time of Lincoln, a tremendously strong and quick-firing Government absolute in decision because only one man is needed to decide. Instant in action because not a subor-

dinate can hold his place unless the will of the Nation's head is satisfactorily carried out, able to meet every technical, scientific or diplomatic test because the ruler can instantly and without formality call to his private counsel the most capable men in every department, and backed by personal pride and resistless patriotism which cannot be expected from nations whose governments are not their own. The President is the people's executive, and they put their work into his hands, and back it up with all their millions, all their science and all their technical skill, and all the lives and blood that may be needed, because he is not their master, but their chosen leader. It pleases the fancy of some Europeans to call him an elected monarch. His power is immensurably greater than that of any monarch, and yet against the

will of the people immensurably smaller. This by itself is a rather large problem for those to solve who believe in crowns and aristocracies and divine right and things hereditary. But then comes the problem of the Treasury. That is also the people's their money-chest, to which the wealth and the earnings of the most productive nation, the creditor of all others, contribute whenever there is need. Government wanted \$200,000,000, and was offered \$1,000, 000,000, and would have been offered on the same terms \$10,000,000,000 if there had been a chance of getting its securities. Europeaus have seen that sort of patriotism before, principally in self-governing countries; but when one nation, which produces, consumes and acenumlates more than any other three, shows that spirit the world stops to do some think-

Then there is the insignificant little Army. the pleasant jest of other Fowers six months ago, which swelled in sixty days into a quarter of a million fighting men, and in the judg ment of military experts from other countries better fighters man for man than could be found elsewhere. The impressive fact is that be change of one line in a President's prociamation would have called out 2,000,000 instead of 200,000 men wellnigh as quickly. Europe finds the raw recruits driving back veterans before Manila, Santiago and Ponce, and considers what the obviously possible larger Army might do. And as for the Navy not much is said, because Great Britain is just now the only Power which feels inclined to discuss the subject. American shots lift, and that also means that American sovereigns when they fight know that they are fighting for a king-

dom which is their own. Perhaps a deep interest, even going beyond a profound curiosity, is natural for foreign observers, because they do not entirely comprehend the iron limitations which a Government by the people, and for their own interest, puts upon the most powerful executive force in the world. The Americans know that the President is only the executive of their will. They want nothing but peace, justice and human freedom within any sphere of influence which legitimately becomes theirs, imposing upon them responsibility. When Europe knows that fact better it will know both how much and how little it has to fear the great Republic.

To quote once more a saying that can never become stale. "Let us have prace.

Rear-Admiral Kirkland goes to his rest after fighting a good fight and amid the highest honors ever won by the service he adorned.

There has not yet been an American Queen of England. But the appointment of Mr. Curzon to the Viceroyalty of India will make an American woman Vice-Queen of the most populous portion of the British Empire.

flags. Now that the war ends, there are few to Yet the latter is the more worthy in-

When the war began the city was a blaze of

The Queen's speech is discreetly silent about the Chinese railroad troubles, but Her Malesty, or Her Majesty's Minfsters, may be presumed to be doing a lot of thinking.

# PERSONAL.

fond of rowing on the upper reaches of the Thames. She is well know ; by the riverside, both above and below Marlow, and may almost any day he seen skimming the water in her trim-built wherry. Sometimes, however, she prefers a punt to a boat. Her headquarters are a pleasant house-boat moored just off Marlow.

Mrs. Grace Richards Woodwart, who sang by mrs. Grace Richard Dole the first American song in Hawait, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," after the news of annexation reached the is and, was craduated from Drew Seminary for Young Women, Carmel, N. Y., in June, 1830, and received at the commencement exercises the prize for the greatest progress made during the year in vocal music.

"The London Daily News" tells of an incident that occurred the other day at Waterloo station. When the 12:35 o'clock train from Windsor arrived, many passengers alighted. They all passed rived, many passengers alighted. They all passed without recognition a very tail man who was laxity lounging, with hands crossed behind him, along the platform. The man wore a soft brown hat, short blue jacket, white beating trousers and brown boots. He was Arthur Balfour. He had come to fetch a bicycle which arrived by the train, it took him ten minutes to discover it, for he first went to the wrong end of the train.

William D. Houghteling, who has just died at Asheville, N. C., was one of the pioneer business men of Chicago. He was a member of St. James's Episcopal Church, in that city, for nearly forty years. His son, James Heughteling, of Chicago, is well known as the founder of the Episcopal Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

The will of Joseph Banigan, the millionaire rubber king, of Providence, is to be contested by his widow, Maria Conway Banigan. By this will Mr. Banigan left to his widow the life occupancy of his homestead and a yearly allowance of \$5,500. Mrs. Hanigan is to insist upon her dower rights, name-ly, one-third of the income of the real estate.

Miss Elizabeth M. Ash, of Baltimore, has been appointed resident directress of the Clara De Hirsch home for Working Girls, in this city.

The German Emperor has devised a new scheme for the encouragement of vocal music in the German Empire. It will be put into operation in 1899. and it consists of a singing competition to be held in a different town every year. Cassel has been dition of which is that each choir taking part will receive an unpublished musical composition about an hour before the contest takes place. There will be no accompaniment. The Kaiser's prize is a valuable jewel, and the president of the winning choir will be allowed to wear it for a year, the name of each singer being engraved upon it.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Although it has the flavor of levity," says "The Chicago Chronicle," the recently organized "Amalgamated Association of Girls I Left Hehind Me s capable of rivaling the Army and Navy League in contributing to the comfort of the soldiers in the field. For the league deals only in creature comforts, while the Amalgamated Association, which is composed of Chicago young women, proposes to theer the drooping spirits of the boys in blue by writing them gossipy letters. The idea is an exyoung women do not intend to coffine their epis-tolary favors to their acquaintances in the ranks, but will write to Chicago soldiers who are known to the society only from the regimental muster for its philanthropy, and we venture to assert that the letters from these Chicago girls will be welcomed and treasured by the soldiers above all their other possessions-excepting, of course, their to-

A Lewiston man recontly received word that his mother had died in Canada, and he immediately called a family council at his home and all his brothers and sisters were there. They made up a purse and sent the oldest son after the remains, and the sisters and brothers waited here for the funeral. Two days after they got a telegram from him, saying, "Mother isn't dead; it's our greataunt." "The funeral is all ready, so bring her along," was the answer sent back. So the next day the remains of the great-aunt arrived in Lewiston, accompanied by the oldest son and his mother, who insisted on coming to the funeral prepared for

her. They are the funeral-baked meats, did the customary mourning, and regaled themselves the same as if it had been a real mother's funeral. —(Kennebec Journal.

Professor Vincenzi has analyzed the holy water used in a popular church in the Sardinian city of Sassari. One drop of the water taken on Saturday while people were applying it to lips or brow was spread on a gelatin sheet and yielded within forty-eight hours about 2,300 colonies of bacteria. On Sunday, when the holy water is in more constant use, the professor could not estimate the innumerable colonies, but his tests proved that there were diphtheria bacilit among them, and cases of diphtheria in Sassari at the time emphasized the

#### A PRAYER.

And in thy majesty ride prospercusly, because of truth 4 merkness and righteousness, and thy right hand shall, ich thee terrible tatings.—Pas.m xiv.

Almighty God! eternal source
Of every arm we date to wield.
Be Thine the thanks, as Thine the force,
On reeling deck or stricken field;
The thunder of the battle hour
Is but the whisper of Thy power.

By Thee was given the thought that bowed All hearts upon the victor deck. When high above the battle's shroud The white diag fluttered o'er the wreck. And Thine the nand that checked the cheer In that wild hour of death and fear.

O Lord of Love! be Thine the grace To teach, amid the wrath of war. Sweet plty for a humbled race. Some thought of those in lands afar. Where sad-eyed women vainly yearn For those who never shall return. Great Master of earth's mighty school Whose children are of every land. Inform with love our allen rule. And stay us with Thy warning hand if, tempted by imperial greed. We in Thy watchful eyes exceed,—

That, in the days to come, O Lord!

When we ourselves have passed away,
And all are gone who drew the sword.
The children of our brief may say.
These were our sires who, doubly great.
Could strike yet share the fallen State.
(S. WEIR MITCHELL, in Harper's Weekly.

"The Auckland (New-Zenland) Star" says that "A prewers tohungs" (whatever that is), "who Bay of Plenty district, during the past few weeks, has shifted his residence to Otuawhaia, a settlement near Matipihi. He is still kept busy, and on this account has raised his price all around to it a head. As a rule Maori girls are not very flush of cash, but, like their European sisters, when it omes to a question of adornment, the money

MUST HAVE COMPARED NOTES.

"You know that Millicent Gunn engagei herself to four men this summer."
"Yes, she said she did."
"Well, they're all broken with her."
"What one began it?"
"None. They sent her a round robin."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ta found somehow.

A woman of title who recently went to Van couver, British Columbia, to live one day entered a shop there and ordered some goods. "Name and "Lady Blank." address?" asked the shopman. replied, and then gave the address. For several moments the shopman scanned her up and down with a look of ineffable contempt, then, turning to his companion, he asked sneeringly, in a loud voice: "Say, does she think I'd take her for a man?" Women of title are obviously not plentiful in Vancouver.

His Plea-'No," she said, 'you are not such a man as I would have thought of choosing for my husband." That may be," he replied, 'but I thought, seeing you had got beyond the point where choosing was possible, that you might consent to"— But he never finished.—(Cleveland

### THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT FOR RETENTION. From The Natchez Democrat.

From The Natchez Democrat.

All over the South this question is receiving the gravest attention and consideration. Already there have been resolutions adopted by commercial bodies and political organizations favoring the retention of the Philippines, or at least Manila, to be used as a means of furthering our business relations with the Far East, and similar resolutions were adopted at the recent mass-meeting held by the Democrats of this county.

HUMANITY AND ENLIGHTENED SELF-IN-TEREST.

From The Cincinnati Times-Star.

From The Cincinnati Times-Star.

Humanity and protection of our commerce are the true reasons why the American people demand in no uncertain tone that the flag shall forever fly over these islands. Our own history tells us how this expansion will build up our country and also why it is necessary that we have an outlet for our supplies. Fifty years ago our grain crops were barely large enough for internal consumption. To-day we export more grain than all other grain-exporting countries of the world. The ratio of increase will be maintained; we must enlarge our commercial fields to provide markets for it.

From The Pittsburg Press.

It is a policy of rational self-defence and commercial self-preservation that dictated the annexation of Hawaii. The same policy commending and the annexation of Porte Rico, and it would seem the annexation of Forto Rico, and it would see as if it had been in wise pursuance of it that of Government has decided to retain Manila as coaling station in the Philippines.

IF NOT WANTED, THEY CAN BE DIS-

From The Lebanon (Pecn.) Report. From The Lebanon (Pecn.) Report.

Under these circumstances, would it not be well
in settling with Spalir to reserve some sort of
control over the group until this investigation can
be made? Our terms to Spain are easy. We have
demanded no indemnity. This war has cost the
American people an enormous sum, probably incalculabile, but not less than a billion dollars at
the lowest, and we see no vitin objection to taking an account of stock before throwing it away.

If, after investigating the group, we find that we
do not need them, we can rendily get rid of them.

### IN THE SAME NEED. From The Minneapolls Times.

Why should there he any doubt of our duty in the Philippines, more than in Cuba or Porto Rico? If enything, the Philippines stand in greater need of our mural us well as our physical support than either of the colonies.

#### THE PEOPLE'S WISH. From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

Great will be the people's disappointment, be yond any doubt, if, in the diplomatic parleying that will precede peace, the Philippines, which we have wrested from the cruel domination of the Castilian be sent back deliberately by us to the torture of that same merciless oppression

#### ALL OR NONE. From The Columbia (S. C.) State.

We decidedly oppose holding a coaling station in the Philippines if they are to remain under the dominton of Spain. The United States should hold no station in a Spanish possession, both from policy and principle. Control the islands or get out. Either retain a secure footing or none.

# THE GENERAL SENTIMENT.

THE GENERAL SENTIALS.

The people know the value of the Pacific islands, and in their possession see the only way to recoup our lorses, past and to come. For this, if for no other reason, they demand the cession to us by treaty not only of Porto Rico, but of the entire Philippine group and all or so much of the Ladrones as may be destrable. No other terms than these will be acceptable to the people—the whole people—without regard to politics or geographical lines.

#### ONLY ONE SOLUTION. From The Peoria (III.) Journal.

There is only one solution offered for the problem. The islands must be taken under the control of the United States until their people are able to govern themselves. If this is impracticable, as it seems to be, nothing remains but annexation.

### THE SITUATION IN BRIEF. From The Portland Oregonian.

From The Portland Oregonian.
Considering the present and looking to the future, it is not possible to see how we can retire from the Philippines. If we do retire, it is most likely that the Islands will soon pass into the hands of some other Power, either through internal troubles that will bring other nations on the scene, or through sale of the Islands by Spain herself. The situation is one that calls for firm purpose and good diplomacy on the part of the United States.

THE DOOR TO THE WEALTH OF ASIA. From The St. Paul Ploneer Press.

From The St. Paul Ploneer Press.

We should add the diagrace of cowardice to our crime against civilization if we fied from the l'hilippines to avoid the Aguinaldo or any other difficuity which the task of keeping them would involve. And we should have an abundant reward for all our trouble and sacrifices in opening such a field for our energies and such a market for our products as surpasses in the splendor of its opportunities the most golden dreams of our optimistic seers, not only in the vast resources of the Philippine Islands themselves, but in the great Asiatic empire, of which they hold the open doors.

### HOOLEY'S EARLS.

THE PROCESS OF EXPLOITING THE DUSTRIAL COMPANIES ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT AN IN-

VESTOR LOVES A LORD. London, August &

The Hooley matinees are the most theatrics, entertainments of a dull season. They are held in a small, stuffy courtroom, and are attended mainly by lawyers and journalists; but in a few hours everybody in town and country is reading a detailed report of the proceedings and revelling in pure sensationalism. This week's performance was highly dramatic. The bankrupt had placed a large number of titled 41rectors and men of fashion upon their defence by charging at the previous examination that he had scattered his gold among them in the days of his prosperity as a company promoter There had been a black cloud of disclaimers and denials from Mr. Hooley's earls and beneficiaries, and some blinding flashes of truth were expected in the dingy courtroom. Finshes of intense light there were, but the mystery enveloping current methods of company promoting was darkened and deepened. A great swarm of buzzing barristers protested that their distinguished and gilded clients had never sold either their names or their sacred honor, and that their pockets had never been lined with Hooley money. The bankrupt listened with signs of impatience, and rapidly plunged into a refutation of the incriminating denials and explanations, ending by enlarging his black list and by asserting that he had been offered bribes to commit perjury.

Justice must be done to Mr. Hooley in at least one respect. His revelations have been made under compulsion. He has not accused his boards of directors voluntarily. He has been forced by the Registrar to make a clean breast of his intricate and mysterious transactions; and, since his charges are steadily increasing in gravity as well as piquancy, he has laid bare a public scandal which will have to be thoroughly investigated. His manner as a witness is neither theatrical nor malicious. He speaks in low tones, and seldom shows signs of either bitterness or passion. He is apparently sincere in his expression of regret that he should be compelled to incriminate so many of his financial clients, and he is certainly emphatic in his declaration that he is eager for cross-examination on all questions of fact.

### "SQUARING" NOBLEMEN. The burden of Mr. Hooley's story is that to

carrying on the business of buying industrial companies for three millions and selling them for five millions it was necessary for him "to square" the noble and honorable directors whose names were required for the "front page" of the prospectus. Few of these gentlemen seemed to entertain the old-fashioned notion that a director occupied a position of trust and represented the interests of shareholders and investors. Most of them had the new-fangled idea that their names would be worth a good deal to a company which was over-capitalized on a purely speculative basis, and that they ought to be paid something handsome for advertising the enterprise on the "front page," Not only had some of the directors to be purchased in this way, but other gentlemen in smart sets in good society had to receive com missions for procuring good drawing names and introducing their patrons or confederates to Mr. Hooley's notice. It was, moreover, necessary in the course of these financial transactions to have a large secret press fund, and to buy up city editors and professional blackmailers. All these were incidents in the regular business of a successful company promoter.

Mr. Hooley's recitals have compromised in greater or less degree a good many people whose names are constantly appearing in society journals as leaders of fashionable sets. Much oldtime prejudice remains in England against traffic in personal honor and betrayal of public trust, and the titled directors and fashionable brokers dealing in high-toned names have fallen under what they consider a cloud of unwar-

From The Chicago Tribune.

The United States alone has the strength and ability to give prosperity and happiness to the former Spanish colonies, and it would be an egregious error to shirk the responsibility or to enter upon some weak-kneed, half-way measure that would turn all our claims of humanity to mockery and bitterness. Let us frankly avow, like England, that we are a branch of the one great dominant race, and are in duty bound to give good government to the weaker peoples which fall within our sphere of influence. Let us keep Cuba and the Philippines.

ONE AND THE SAME POLICE

From The Pittshue. his thirtieth year, and succeeded his father two years ago, his wife being a daughter of the first Baron Brassey. He owns about 23,500 acres, has country houses near Tunbridge Wells and Bexhill-on-House, and is a member of the Carlton and Mariborough clubs. His uncle and heir to the title is Lord Sackville, whose diplomatic adventures during the first Cleveland Administration have not been forgotten either in America or England. Mr. Hooley has stated under oath that he paid Earl De La Warr £25,000 for the Dunlop prospectus. £11,300 for French Dunlops, £2,000 for Singer cycles, and an additional amount, not named, for Bowrils. His name was used on the prospectuses of these companies. On his re-examination Mr. Hooley asserted that he had been approached by "two respectable gentlemen" representing Earl De La Warr, and offered £1,000 if he would contradict his former statement and explain that the money received by the noble Lord was not given as consideration for joining the boards, but only as a present. Earl De La Warr's legal representatives have traversed this statement.

by the noble Lord was not given as consideration for joining the boards, but only as a present. Earl De La Warr's legal representatives have traversed this statement.

EARL OF ALBEMARLE.—This is the eighth Earl, the title dating from 1696. He is in his forty-first year, and succeeded to the title four years ago. His wife is a daughter of Baron Egerion of Fulton. He was in the House of Commons for two years, but has been mainly conspicuous as a man of fashion and a sportsman, being interested in yachting, hunting and racing. He is a member of the Carlton, Guards, Mariborough and Turf clubs. Mr. Hooley's original charge was that i25,000 had been pall for the use of the Earl's name in the Dunlop prospectus. The Earl has authorized a disclaimer, but apparently has admitted having received £0,000, and has asserted that he supposed that it was the outcome of other transactions. Mr. Hooley in his re-examination has declared that he was offered £1,000 if he would withdraw or modify his charge against the Earl. This allegation is denied by the Earl's counsel.

EARL OF WINCHILSEA AND NOTTING-

counsel

EARI, OF WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM.—This is the twelfth Earl under the first
and the seventh under the second title, and a
man of distinguished lineage. He is in his
forty-eighth year, having taken high rank at
Balliol College, and having served for two terms
in the House of Commons. He owns about
12,000 acres, has two country houses and a
London residence in Bedford Square, and is a
member of the Carlton Club and of White's. He
was vaguely charged by Mr. Hooley with being
responsible for a payment of £10,000 in connection with the use of his name on the prospectus of the Cycle Manufacturers' Tube Company, although the money might have gone to
middlemen. His solicitors repudiated the accusation, but Mr. Hooley on his re-examination
produced a check for £2,000 which was paid
to him. The Earl's explanation of his denial
is that his solicitors acted on their own responsibility, and did not consult him before issuing
their disclaimer. Mr. Hooley's revised version
is to the effect that the Earl agreed to go on
the board for £10,000, if his solicitors should
approve of the business prospects of the company, but that he stipulated that the money
should be paid to his brother, the Hon. Harold
Finch-Hatton. Mr. Hooley also asserts that the
Earl subsequently received £20,000 for allowing
his name to be used on the board of the Horseless Carriage Company, and that Mr. Lawsen
was allowed £3,000 for his services in drawing
in the new Director
EARL OF WARWICK.—The Earl, who owns

was allowed 13,000 for his services in drawing in the new Director.

EARL OF WARWICK.—The Earl, who owns Warwick Castle, Berwick House, Easton Lodge and 10,200 acres, was drawn into Singer Cycles, but has denied receiving anything for the service. Mr. Hooley reiterates that some one had 15,000 for the use of the Earl's name, and intimates that the family solicitors knew about It.

LORD MARCH.—This is the eldest son of the Duke of Richmond. Mr. Hooley asserts that Duke of Richmond. Mr. Hooley asserts that he agreed to pay Lord March 11,000, and subsequently had a lot of trouble with him because he wanted to get off the board. Lord Waiter Lennox is charged with receiving a commission for introducing him. Denials have followed in natural course.

Transactions of a similar character are determined.

Transactions of a similar character are described in detail by Mr. Hooley with many other clients. The following is a list of payments alleged to have been made to additional peers; Lord Deerhurst, £2,000; Lord Norburs, £1,000; Lord Savile, £1,000.

There is also a long list of fashionable people.